

57

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

15 December - 21 December

1946

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Medical Service
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION VI - Supply
SECTION VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VIII - Vital Statistics
SECTION IX - Nutrition
SECTION X - Social Security and Insurance

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION I

WELFARE

Relief Food and Clothing for Japanese Earthquake Disaster

Immediately following the earthquake which occurred at 0425, 21 December 1946, action was taken to determine the extent of damage and to estimate disaster relief needs.

A conference was held with officials of the Welfare Ministry for the purpose of coordinating the activities of all agencies and organizations concerned. The Welfare Ministry were to dispatch two (2) representatives to each of the following prefectures at 0800, 22 December 1946, for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Welfare Ministry disaster relief requirements of food and clothing in those areas affected:

Wakayama Prefecture
Tokushima Prefecture
Kochi Prefecture

The prefectural authorities in Hyogo Prefecture were requested to investigate conditions on the Island of Awajii-shima.

Mr. Mizuno, Chief, Supply Division, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry was instructed to communicate with the Home Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry concerning the utilization of stocks under the jurisdiction of these Ministries.

Prefectural Governors are charged with the full responsibility for relief in this emergency and are authorized to use all facilities at their disposal.

Note: This information is a brief on the initial steps taken as this bulletin goes to press. More details covering this operation will be given in following week's bulletin.

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The first overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies, approximating 350 tons, which arrived from the United States on 30 November 1946 for distribution in Japan has been allocated. For details on the supplies included in this shipment, see Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin, for period 24 November to 30 November 1946.

These supplies are now 70% distributed and the full amount will be distributed on or before 31 December 1946. The allocation (by weight) will approximate:

Restricted

Restricted

Tokyo Area	35%
Yokohama Area	8%
Nagoya Area	8%
Kyoto Area	6%
Osaka Area	18%
Kobe Area	6%
Hiroshima Area	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Nagasaki Area	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Other	14%

Note: Under the provisions of SCAPIN-1169, dated 30 August 46, the Imperial Japanese Government will assume sole responsibility for security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies from dock side to the using agency and will, prior to the distribution of the supplies, inform SCAP of the plan of allocation. The Imperial Japanese Government will also report monthly to SCAP on LARA supplies received and distributed.

Civic Public Halls

The establishment of Civic Public Halls was encouraged and endorsed by the Education Ministry to Prefectural Governors in an official letter (No. 122) dated 5 July 1946.

The Civic Public Hall is to be a cultural organization, as well as combining an adult school, a library, a museum, an assembly hall, and a technical and industrial advice bureau. The initiative for the establishment of civic Public Halls in cities, towns and villages is not to be taken by government officials, but left to the citizens themselves to cooperate with each other to determine the necessity and/or need for such civic halls and contribute from their own resources for its support.

Recently the Social Education Section, Education Ministry and Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry submitted a proposed joint letter to the Prefectural Governors, to Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare, for approval, relating to the use of Civic Public Halls for welfare activities. There were no objections to the letter as it was drafted in final form since any participation by the government (national or local) in the Civic Public Hall, as it relates to Welfare Activities, must be in conformity with SCAPIN 775 and the established policies regarding government subsidies to private welfare.

Any official governmental welfare activity within a Civic Public Hall is a legitimate expense providing it is totally an official governmental function and such expenses are in compliance with SCAPIN 775 and the Daily Life Security Law. Thus, no welfare funds are to be expended or dissipated in underwriting or assisting to underwrite the establishment of any Civic Public Hall or be its source of maintenance.

Restricted

Restricted

Central Social Undertaking Committee

This committee was recently organized and it will study, discuss and make recommendations to the Welfare Ministry on all matters relating to public welfare. The sub-committee is responsible for special studies and recommendations and is to meet weekly and make its report to the Central Social Undertaking Committee.

The president of the committee is Mr. Y. Kawai, Welfare Minister, and the other committee members include representatives from the House of Peers, House of Representatives, Welfare Ministry, Repatriate Relief Board, Tokyo Imperial University, and All-Japan Welfare Committee.

The committee currently is making a study on Child Welfare with the intent to assist in strengthening this program.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 15 November 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3022 hospitals with a bed capacity of 215,044 beds. 106,936 of which are occupied. There were 280,679 outpatients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Post-mortem procedure is faulty in that the method of incising lymph glands is not sufficient to detect possible pathological lesions. Faulty sanitation of equipment and disposal of waste products is apparent in the majority of the slaughtering establishments.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to an absence of thermometers and the re-contamination of the milk during the bottling and capping processes. Much of the dairy equipment is old, rusty, and in poor condition. Over-all sanitation of plants processing raw milk for re-sale purposes, is faulty due to improper cleaning methods employed. The bacterial examination of milk is partially neglected.

The tuberculin test of dairy cows is proceeding too slowly to complete a full test in a one year period.

Restricted

Restricted

The proper procedure for conducting milk and meat inspections were demonstrated to all Prefecture veterinarians at a meeting held in Shizuoka City in an effort to create uniformity of methods.

Officials concerned were instructed to institute necessary corrective measures.

Reports from the Japanese Annual Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15 to 21 December 1946:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Anthrax	1

Monthly Annual Disease Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	3
Trichomoniasis	47
Texas Fever	69
Equine defunctious abortion	4
Swine Erysipelas	2
Swine Plague	24
Equine Scabies	1
Strangles	199
Rabies	3
Equine defunctious anemia	78
Pullorum chick	5994
Fowl cholera	284

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for October 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for October 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Restricted

Restricted

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28970	775	313	4634	7348
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	0	0	0	1
Condemned					
Post Mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	15
Partial	320	13	0	14	356
Viscera	5326	44	0	1493	933

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for October 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for October 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	8102
Samples examined	8605
Over bacterial standard	699
Under butterfat standards	1119

Restricted

Restricted

Plant Inspections	3290
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	365
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	487
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
Farm Inspections	38
Samples	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

As office space becomes more difficult to obtain and dental equipment becomes more expensive fewer dentists are being rehabilitated. Only six dentists were re-established in practice during the past month.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

1. The Demonstration School of Nursing has been recognized by the Japanese Ministry of Education as a College of Nursing; date retroactive to 29 June 1946.

Affiliation of two-weeks duration for fourth year students at Matsuzawa Mental Hospital was completed and was very satisfactory.

2. The second Graduate Nurses Refresher Course was completed 19 December and fifty received certificates. The graduates of the two groups are uniting and will assist in the plans for the next refresher course.

3. Four more prefectural surveys of schools of nursing have been completed.

To date this completes 31 prefectures.

4. The Directors meeting of the Japanese Nurses Association was held on 20 December in Tokyo to make organizational plans and budget for the Association and to prepare the program for the meeting to be held April, 1947.

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Limited stocks of Japanese-produced Typhus Vaccine are now available. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is notifying all prefectures to submit requirements for Typhus Vaccine direct to the Ministry by telegram. Requests will be submitted to Public Health and Welfare Section for screening. Japanese vaccine should be used, when available, to supplement U.S.-produced vaccine in carrying out prescribed typhus control programs.

The Japanese public has been warned through the press concerning the dangers of purchasing penicillin through other than prescribed channels.

Manufacturers are required to report all penicillin production to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for distribution in accordance with recommendations of the Penicillin Allocation Committee. Manufacturing plants must keep a record showing disposition of all penicillin approved for sale. These records should be supported by a definite release from the Welfare Ministry showing quantities authorized for distribution. Physicians and hospitals must keep a record showing the names of patients to whom penicillin was administered.

Military Government Medical Officers should exercise close supervision over manufacturing plants and using agencies to insure that penicillin is not reaching the blackmarket. It is equally important that direct supervision be maintained over quantities of out-dated U.S. penicillin released to Japanese agencies.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period
9 - 14 December:

DDT Dusters	1045
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	520

Report of the Welfare Ministry indicates production of biologicals during November as follows:

Cholera Vaccine	2,500 cc
Plague Vaccine	28,400 cc
Typhus Vaccine	150,970 cc
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	757,000 cc

Restricted

Restricted

Smallpox Vaccine	1,410,000 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	124,000 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	567,780 cc

Program for production of Hydrogen Cyanide for fumigation of Japanese shipping has been initiated. Requirements for a period of one (1) year have been estimated and order for manufacture has been issued by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government.

Results of comparative test experiments conducted by Central Research Laboratories showed the superiority of American molds over the Japanese and these were distributed to the manufacturers at the 20 December meeting of the Japanese Penicillin Research Association. All penicillin manufacturers complain that electricity and coal shortages curtail production and steps have been taken to insure high priority for such plants. Visits to six more plants in the Kyoto-Osaka area confirm previous observations that stimulation of the penicillin activities is greatly needed and that most manufacturers fail to consider penicillin a high priority rush program. They were duly edified on this score. Several valuable technical aspects of penicillin extraction under Japanese conditions already have been experimentally obtained and distributed by the Central Research Laboratories.

Narcotics

Medical Association meetings representing the doctors from three Tokyo wards were attended by the Narcotic Control Officer who outlined the duties and responsibilities of practitioners under the new narcotic regulations. Careful handling and dispensing of narcotics to permit their use only when necessary for medical treatment were emphasized. A recent theft of 4 five-gram bottles morphine reported by a doctor was cited with the additional statement that the narcotic inspector should first of all ascertain why the doctor had four instead of one 5-gram bottles. The only complaint made by the doctors was that small vials of morphine hypodermic tablets, 1-gram bottles of morphine, and 5-ampoule packages of morphine should be made available for purchase by doctors rather than the larger packages now stocked by local wholesalers.

Reports are being received of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics being shipped to the 5th Medical Depot. All such medicinal narcotics have been removed from the 5th Medical Depots, Yokohama and Kobe, and future seizures should be turned over to prefectural narcotic officials who will receipt for the narcotics and make proper disposition as directed by the Ministry of Welfare.

Increased security has been provided for narcotics according to a statement received from Tanabe Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Osaka. It is considered the reconstructed vault, as set forth in the statement, provides adequate security.

Restricted

Detected

Destruction of damaged and adulterated narcotics at Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, completes the cleaning-up process undertaken for former military medicinal narcotics held by SCAP-approved wholesale houses in Tokyo. Repackaging of the narcotics has made large quantities available for release to central wholesale houses. One item of importance to be repackaged is approximately 7,000,000 cc of narcopon from 21 and 22 cc ampoules to 1, 1.1 and 1.2 cc ampoules. Although the wastage during this operation is expected to be from 20 to 30 percent, the large ampoules are not suitable for medical practitioners in civilian practice.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A staff visit was made by the division chief to Military Government prefectural teams at Gifu, Schizuoku and Nagoya and conferences were held with the health officers thereof.

The epidemiologist of this division returned from a visit to the Hokkaido Regional Team and the prefectural team at Aomori. At the present time the situation, as regards acute communicable diseases, is generally very satisfactory. In Hokkaido, epidemic typhus fever, which had broken out to a considerable extent by this time last year, still remains at a low level of incidence. Smallpox, however, is occurring in somewhat larger numbers than typhus. Control measures were discussed.

There have been no cases of either smallpox or typhus fever in Aomori Prefecture for a considerable period of time. A somewhat greater problem is constituted by diphtheria. The Prefectural Health Officer has initiated a plan for investigation of diphtheria cases to determine whether they fall into the group which was to have been immunized, and if so, why the immunization was not performed. Such a plan is worthy of emulation by all Prefectural Health Officers.

The typhus consultants departed for South east Japan and Kwanshu for the purpose of continuing instruction courses in typhus control. Courses are to be held at Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto.

The re-broadcasting of weekly Health Intelligence Reports received by radio from H.M. Special Commissioner, S.E.A. via the Singapore radio station has been re-established and was commenced during the present week.

Venereal Disease Control

The basic venereal disease control reports have now been received from approximately two-thirds of the Military Government health officers. As soon as the other reports come in, a summary will be made.

Restricted

Education of the public was the main work this week. Lectures, followed by discussion and a motion picture, were given to women members of the Diet, labor union representatives, farm organization representatives, and to social workers and educators. The response shows that in these representatives at least, enthusiasm and desire for better public health facilities surpasses that of many government officials working in venereal disease control. Many of these public officials still think of venereal disease control in terms of periodic examination of prostitutes. It is suggested that the sooner the public is educated to demand good public facilities, the quicker a Venereal Disease Control program will be actually in operation. Developing your community venereal disease councils should be helpful in this regard. No program can succeed on a national level unless it is successful in the communities.

Port Quarantine Weekly Report

On 13 December 1946 a command letter was dispatched from the Chief of Staff to Commanding General, Eighth Army, establishing air and maritime ports of entry as follows:

Maritime

Otaru
Hakodate
Yokohama
Yokosuka
Nagoya
Kobe
Kure
Moji
Nagasaki

Air

Haneda
Iwakuni

The Commanding General, Eighth Army, was directed to set up health and customs control at the above named ports as provided for in the SCAP circulars governing entry and exit of persons, vessels and aircraft into and from Japan.

In connection with establishing quarantine at these ports, the port quarantine consultant has recently visited the ports of Nagasaki, Moji, Ujina, Kobe, Nagoya, and Yokohama, and the airports of Haneda and Iwakuni, in company with the quarantine officer assigned to 8th army Military Government Headquarters.

The first lift of 25,000 repatriates from the Soviet areas has been

Restricted

Restricted

virtually completed. Plans to repatriate greater numbers of Japanese from those areas are now being put into effect under the terms of an agreement between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Soviet authorities. These repatriates shall be routed into Japan through the ports of Hakodate, Maizuru and Sasebo.

SECTION VIII

VITAL STATISTICS

The third conference of the National Advisory Committee on Registration of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces was attended at the Justice Ministry, Tokyo, on 19 December 1946. Proposed changes in the Civil Laws of Japan and their effect upon vital registrations were discussed. Ways and means of securing more complete and accurate registrations were reviewed. The need for strengthening the Koseki offices, by obtaining a larger budget for their operation and better qualified workers, was discussed. Reference was also made to the problem of the confidentiality of the records which contain a statement of the cause of death.

On 20 December 1946, a meeting was attended at which the Koseki chiefs of the city of Tokyo met. At this meeting, the chiefs who had served long periods of time, some as much as 22 years, were presented honorary statements of recognition of their services.

SECTION IX

NUTRITION

Surveys

The Japanese Welfare Ministry report that data on the nutritional Survey for November of the cities Nagaya, Tokuoka and Sendai and the prefectures Ibaraki, Tochigi, Aichi, Shizuoka, Shiga and Kokuoka have been submitted, however, the final reports will not be available before the end of next month.

Conference

A meeting of the sub-committee members of the Japanese Institute of Public Health met on the 20 December in the Mitsubishi Shoji Building. Dr. J. Miki, of the Japanese Welfare Ministry represented the Nutritionist. Discussions followed on nutritionist requirements and the number that could be accommodated for the initial class.

SECTION X

SOCIAL SECURITY AND INSURANCE

Restricted

Restricted

Personnel Assignment

With the assignment of George F. Pollock, War Department Civilian, to this Section, it is announced that he has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Social Security and Insurance Division, effective 7 November 1946.

Japanese Nationals on Duty With the Occupation Forces

Under provisions of the Employees' Relief Ordinance, as promulgated by Imperial Japanese Ordinance No. 382, as amended, and in accordance with Vice Minister's decision of 31 May 1946, full responsibility and liability rests with the Imperial Japanese Government for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces, as to medical care, hospitalization, disability, and death benefits for accidents or illness incurred in connection with their duties. Those Japanese Nationals working in dependents' homes are also eligible for benefits under provisions of this ordinance.

The Central Liaison Office has been verbally directed to properly and with expedience disseminate full information regarding the Employees' Relief Ordinance to subordinate agencies with instructions that all Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces be fully informed of their eligibility for benefits under provision of the said ordinance. The Medical Service Division concurred in the directive to the Central Liaison Office, and added that in compliance with the responsibility for medical care, suitable facilities will be provided and immediately established.

Interested Bureaus of the ministry of Welfare were also given the information regarding the instructions to the Central Liaison Office, for the purpose of coordinating and cooperating in making the benefits available for all eligible employees as a part of the health and social insurance program. The Central Liaison Office, branch for control in Tokyo, has designated six municipal hospitals as places for government employees to receive treatment under provisions of this ordinance. It is interpreted that similar procedure can be followed by the municipal government in the prefectures.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 7 Dec 46, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 30 Nov 46.

Restricted

Digest of Weekly Summary Report
of
Communicable Diseases for Week Ending 7 December

For the third successive week the number of diphtheria cases (1146) increased, but the number has not reached the high point of the week ending 26 October (1219). Deaths (76) decreased slightly. The case rate per 100,000 population was 81.7 compared with the cumulative rate of 67.8; correspondingly the death rates were 5.4 and 5.3 respectively.

The number of dysentery cases (326) continued its steady decline. This number is approximately 30 percent less than the number (477) reported in the previous week. Deaths also declined from 159 to 118 in the current week. The current case rate of 23.3 is, of course, much lower than the cumulative rate of 12.7; the corresponding death rates were 8.4 and 18.8.

The number of typhoid cases (545), representing a rate of 38.9, was the lowest since the week ending 12 January. The number of deaths declined nearly 45 percent from 106 to 59 with a rate of 4.2. The current rates are, of course, much lower than the cumulative rates of 62.7 for cases and 7.5 for deaths.

The number of smallpox cases (22) is twice the number reported in the previous week and the largest number reported since the week ending 20 July. The rate of 1.6 is, however, only a fraction of the cumulative rate of 25.8. There were 4 deaths reported and the current death rate is 0.3 compared with a cumulative rate of 4.0.

Paratyphoid cases (104) also reached a new low since the week ending 23 March. Only 2 deaths were reported. The current case rate of 7.4 continues to be lower than the cumulative rate of 12.6 while the corresponding death rates of 0.1 and 0.6 are practically equal.

Epidemic typhus also reached a new high since the week ending 27 July with 64 cases, nearly 40 percent more than the number (46) reported during the previous week. The case rate of 4.6, however, is far below the cumulative case rate of 45.1. There were 6 deaths reported; the current death rate is 0.4 compared with a cumulative rate of 4.2.

The number of malaria cases (251) was the same as the number for the previous week. Only 1 death was reported. The current case rate of 20.0 is well below the cumulative rate of 67.7. The corresponding death rates are 0.1 and 0.2.

Two cases and one death from cholera were reported. The current and cumulative case rates are 0.1 and 1.8 respectively. The death rates are 0.1 and 0.9 respectively.

The number of scarlet fever cases (72) was about 25 percent less than the previous week but still higher than any other week this year. The rate was 5.1 compared with a cumulative rate of 3.1. There were 3 deaths and the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Epidemic meningitis continued its irregular course with 21 cases and 12 deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.0; the corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.6 respectively.

There were no cases or deaths reported from Jap B encephalitis. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.5 and 0.2 respectively.

Diphtheria (1146), typhoid (545), dysentery (326), malaria (281), and paratyphoid (104) accounted for the greatest number of cases of communicable disease. Dysentery (118), diphtheria (76), and typhoid (59) accounted for the greatest number of deaths.

Enclosure no. 2 missing

